

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 287.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Heuvelton, by Rensselaer Falls, to Hermon.
From Hicksville, by Cold Spring Harbor, Huntington, and Centreport, to Northport.
From Hicksville, by Jericho, and East Norwich, to Oyster Bay.
From Hornellsville, by Haskensville, Rogersville, Loon Lake, and Patchin's Mills, to Wayland Depot.
From Hornellsville, by Big Creek, Howard, Groff's Mills, and Kennedysville, to Bath.
From Hudson, by Claverack, Churchtown, Taghkanic, Copake, and Boston Corners, (Mass.) to North East, (N. Y.).
From Hillsdale, by North Egremont, Egremont Plains, and South Egremont, to Great Barrington.
From Hudson, Claverack, Mellenville, and Ghent, to Chatham Four Corners.
From Hudson, by West Taghkanic, Ancram, and Ancram Lead Mines, to North East.
From Hudson, by Stockport, Stuyvesant Falls, to Kinderhook.
From Ithica, by West Dryden, Peruville, Groton, and Locke, to Moravia.
From Ithica, by Newfield, and Catharine, to Havana.
From Ithica, by Enfield, Enfield Centre, Trumbull's Corners, Cayutaville, and Odessa, to Havana.
From Ithica, by Varna, Etna, Dryden, and McLean, to Cortlandt Village.
From Ithica, by Enfield, Mecklenburg, Reynoldsville, Bennettsburg, Burdette, Watkins, Reading, Pine Grove, Tyrone, Weston, Wayne Four Corners, North Urbana, and Urbana, to Bath.
From Ithica, by Slatersville, Caroline, Richmond, Centre Lisle, and Lisle, to Whitney's Point.
From Ithica, by Danby, to South Danby.
From Ithica, by Danby, South Danby, Wilkesville, and Candor, to Owego.
From Jamaica, to Rockaway.
From Jamestown, by Levant, Ellington, Clear Creek, Conewango, Leon, and Sociality, to Gowanda.
From Jefferson, by Moresville, Summit, West Fulton, and Fultonham, to Middleburg.
From Johnston, by Rockwood, Garoga, Lassellville, and Oppenheim, to Brockett's Bridge.
From Johnsonburg to Wellstown.
From Katonah, by Cross River, and Bountonville, to South Salem.
From Keesville, by Port Kent, to Burlington, (Vt.).
From Keesville, by Peru, to Plattsburg.
From Keesville, by Clintonville, and New Sweden, to Ausable Forks.
From Kensico Depot, by Kensico, and Amont, to North Castle.
From Kinderhook, by Stuyvesant, Schock Landing, and Castleton, to Albany.
From Kingston, by Glasco, to Saugerties.
From Kingston, by West Hurley, Olive, Shokan, The Corner, Phoenicia, Shandaken, Pine Hill, Griffin's Corners, Clovesville, Arkville, Middletown Centre, Clark's Factory, and Andes, to Delhi.
From Kingston, by Randolph, Amersville, Esopus, and River Side, to New Paltz Landing.
From the Kingston route, near Fish Lake, by Brushland to Bovina.
From Knowlesville, by Millville, to Farmington.
From Lamson's, by Little Utica, Polkville, and Lysander, to Plainville.
From Lancaster, by East Aurora, Griffin's Mills, West Falls, Colden, and Glenwood, to Springville.
From Le Roy, by Roanoke, East Bethany, Bethany, West Bethany, and Brookville, to Alexander.
From Le Roy, by Pavilion Centre, Pearl Creek, and Wyoming, to Warsaw.
From Lewiston, to Niagara Falls.
From Lewiston, by Rochester, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, Kingston, Clan, Clayton, (N. Y.) Alexander, and Morristown, to Ogdensburg.
From Lewiston to Youngstown.
From Lexington, by West Kill, and Bushnellville, to Shandaken.
From Liberty, by Parkville, Purvis, Rockland, Beaverkill, Shinn Creek, and Shavertown, to Peapack.
From Liberty, by Youngsville, Callikeon, and North Branch, to Callikeon Depot.
From Little Falls, by Manheim Centre, Brockett's Bridge, Salisbury, Salisbury Centre, to Deveraux.
From Little Falls, by Etonville, Fairfield, Middleville, Newport, Poland, Cold Brook, Russia, Gravesville, and Trenton Falls, to Trenton.
From Little Falls, by Jacksonburg, Paine's Hollow, and Crain's to Warren.
From Little Falls, by Danube, to Newville.
From Little Falls, by Salisbury, to Graysville.
From Linden, by Middlebury, Wyoming, Pearl Creek, Covington, Peoria, Greigsville, Pifford, and Spotswood, to Genesee.
From Lockport, by Pekin, to Lewiston.
From Lockport, by Hickory Corners, Cambria, and South Wilson, to Wilson.
From Lockport, by Wright's Corners, and Newfane, to Olcott.
From Lockport, by Wright's Corners, Hess Road, and Somerset, to Somerset.
From Lockport, by Mapleton, and Shawnee, to Bergholtz.
From Lockport, by Locust Tree, Rapids,

West Newstead, North Clarence, and Clarence Centre, to Clarence.
From Lockport, by Mount Cambria, Pendleton Centre, and Pendleton, to Lockport.
From Lockport to Wilson, by Coomer.
From Lodi, by South Lodi, North Hector, Hector, and Burdette, to Watkins.
From Lodi, by Lodi Centre, Seneca, Logan, and Burdette, to Watkins.
From Lowville, by Watson, New Bremen, Croghan, Diana, Pitcairn, East Pitcairn, and South Edwards, to Edwards.
From Lowville, by South Harrisburg, Harrisburg, New Boston, and Pinkney, to Rodman.
From Lyons, by South Sodus, and Alton, to Sodus Point.
From Madrid Station, by Buck's Bridge, and Morly, to Canton.
From Malone, by East Constable, and West Constable, to Fort Covington.
From Manlius, by Waterville, and Pompey Centre, to Manlius.
From Manlius Depot, by Manlius Centre, Fayetteville, to Manlius.
From Marcellus Depot, by Marcellus Falls, Marcellus, South Marcellus, Thorn Hill, and Borodino, to Spafford.
From Marvins, by French Creek, and Mina, to Sherman.
From Mechanicsville, by Stillwater, Bemus' Heights, Coversville, Victory Mills, Schuylersville, Northumberland, Fort Miller, and Fort Edward Centre, to Fort Edward.
From McConnellsville, by Vienna, North Bay, West Vienna, Cleveland, Bernhard Bay, Constantia, and West Monroe, to Central Square.
From Medford Station, by Coram, Miller's Place, and Mount Sinai, to Fort Jefferson.
From Medford Station, by Patchogue, Belleport, and Fire Place, to Moriches.
From Medina, by Ridgeway, and Lyndonville, to Yates.
From Monticello, by Thompsonville, Fallsburg, Woodburne, Hasbrouck, Neversink, and Claryville, to Grahamsville.
From Mooresville, by Roxbury, Stratton Falls, and Halcottsville, to Arkville.
From Mount Morris, by Tuscarora, and Union Corners, to Byersville.
From Naples, by Riker Hollow, to Plattsburg.
From New York, by Brooklyn, East New York, Jamaica, Bushville, Hempstead Branch, Hempstead, Merrick, Farmingdale, Babylon, Deer Park, Thomson's Station, Suffolk Station, Lakeland, Waverly, Manorville, Yaphank, Suffolk C. H., Upper Aqueduct, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, West Southold, and Southold, to Greenport.
From New York, by Jersey City, N. J., Aquackanock, Patterson, Sufferns, N. Y., Ramapo Works, Sloatsburg, Monroe Works, Turners, Monroe, Oxford Depot, Chester, Goshen, New Hampton, Middletown, Howell's Depot, Mount Hope, Otisville, Port Jervis, Mongaup, Pond Eddy, Barryville, Shehola, Penna, Lackawanna, Delaware Bridge, N. Y., Narrowsburg, Cohetown, Callikeon Depot, Fremont, Equimunk, Pa., Stockport Station, N. Y., Hancock, Monument Island, Deposit, Lansboro', Pa., Susquehanna Depot, Great Bend, Lodersville, Kirkwood, N. Y., Conklin, Binghamton, Union, Campville, Owego, Tioga Centre, Smithboro', Barton, Factoryville, Waverly, Chemung, Wellsboro, Elmira, Big Flats, East Painted Post, Corning, Gibson, Knoxville, Painted Post, Addison, Rathboneville, West Addison, Cameron Mills, Cameron, West Cameron, Adrian, Canisteo, Hornellsville, Almond, Alfred, Andover, Elm Valley, Wellsville, Scio, Phillipsville, Belvidere, Friendship, Cuba, Hinsdale, Olean, Allegany, Tuna, Great Valley, Little Valley, Cataraugus, Daytan, Perryburg, Smith's Mills, and Forestville, to Dunkirk.
From New York, by Yorkville, Haerlam, Mott Haven, Morrisania, Fordham, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, Moringville, White Plains, Kensico, Neperan, Pleasantville, Chappaqua, New Castle, Mount Kisco, Bedford Station, Katona, Golden's Bridge, Purdy's Station, Croton Falls, Brewster's Station, Dykeman's, Carmel, Towners, Haviland Hollow, Patterson, Pawlings, South Dover, Dover, Wassata, Amenia, Oblong, Northeast Station, Boston Corners, Mass., Copake, N. Y., Hillsdale, North Copake, Martindale Depot, and Ghent, to Chatham Four Corners.
From New York, by New London, Conn., to Norwich.
From New York, by Tompkinsville, Stapleton, New Brighton, and North Shore, to Port Richmond.
From New York, by Williamsburg, Masspeth, and Newtown, to Flushing.
From New York, by Manhattanville, Washington Heights, Kingsbridge, Yonkers, Hastings upon Hudson, Dobbs' Ferry, Deerman's, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Croton Landing, Peekskill, Garrison's Cold Spring, Fishkill, Landing, Carthage Landing, New Hamburg, Hugosonville, Wappinger's Falls, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Staatsburg, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Clermont, Germantown, Livingston, Hudson, Stockport, Stuyvesant, Schock Landing, Castleton, and Greenbush, to Albany.
From New York, to Stonnington, Conn.
From New York, by Fairville, and Joy, to Sodus.
From Newburg, by Mortonville, Salisbury Mills, Blooming Grove, and Craigsville, to Chester.
From Newburg, by Coldenham, Montgomery, and Bullville, to Bloomingburg.
From Newburg, by Middlehope, Marlboro', Milton, and New Paltz Landing, to Poughkeepsie.
From Newburg, by Walden, Ulsterville, Ellenville, and Woodbourne, to Liberty.
From Newburg, by Plattkill, Modena, Clintondale, New Paltz, Arnoldton, Rosendale, and Fly Mountain, to Kingston.
From New Haven, by Texas, Port Ontario, and Richland, to Mellen's Depot.
From Newport, by Norway, to Graysville.
From North Chili, by Chili, and Clifton, to Wheatland.

From North Evans, by Pontiac, Versailles, and West Perryburg, to Smith's Mills.
From Nunda, via River Road, to Cananda.
From North Lawrence, by Lawrenceville, and Nicolville, to Hopkinton.
From Ogdensburg, by Flackville, Canton, Potsdam, Malone, and North Bangor, to Chateaugay.
From Ogdensburg, by Lisbon, Waddington, Madrid, Norfolk, Raymondsville, Massena, Packet River, and Hogsburg, to Fort Covington.
From Olean, by Portville, Ceres, Little Genesee, Bolivar, Richburg, Wirt, and Nile, to Friendship.
From Oneonta, by North Franklin, Ouleont, and Meredith, to Delhi.
From Oneonta, by West Oneonta, Otsdawa, and Maple Grove, to Butternuts.
From Oneonta, by West Davenport Centre, Davenport, North Harpersfield, Jefferson, West Gilboa, and Gilboa, to Prattsville.
From Oneida, by Durhamsville, and Oneida Valley, to Oneida Lake.
From Oneida Depot, by Oneida Castle, Bennett's Corners, Stockbridge, Munnsville, Pratt's Hollow, and Pine Woods, to Hamilton.
From Otego, to Gilbertsville, in the town of Butternuts.
From Owego, by North Sterling, Fair Haven, and Red Creek, to Walcott.
From Owego, by Strati's Corners, Halsey Valley, and North Barton, to Shepherd's Creek.
From Oswego, by Scriba, New Haven, Mexico, Union Square, Dugway, and South Albion, to Kasoga.
From Owego, by Flemingsville, Newark Valley, Berkshire, Richford, Hartford, and Virgil, to Cortlandt Village.
From Owego, by West Newark, Speedsville, and Caroline Centre, to Mott's Corners.
From Owego, by Catotook, Candor Centre, Wilsesville, Pugsley's Depot, Ithaca, Aurora, Levanua, and Union Springs, to Cayuga.
From Owego, by Tioga, and Barton, to Waverly.
From Owego, by Tioga Centre, Smithboro', Barton, Factoryville, Chemung, and Baldwin, to Elmira.
From Oxford, by Guilford, Guilford Centre, Mount Upton, and Butternuts, to Morris.
From Oxford, by East McDonough, McDonough, and Germany, to Cincinnati.
From Oxford, by Coventry and Ninevah, to Valonia Springs.
From Palatine Bridge, by Canajoharie, Buel, Cherry Valley, and Middlefield Centre, to Cooperstown.
From Palmyra, by Marion and Williamson, to Putneyville.
From Panama, by Lottsville, (Pa.) Laporte, and Pittsfield, to Youngsville.
From Panama, by Steadman's and Mayville, to Westfield.
From Peekskill, by Yorktown, West Somers, and Somers Centre, to Somers.
From Peekskill, by Shrub Oak, Jefferson Valley, and Red Mills, to Carmel.
From Penn Yan, by Bluff Point, Branchport, Italy Hill, Prattsburg, and Mitchellville, to Bath.
From Penn Yan, by Yatesville, to Sherman's Hollow.
From Penn Yan, by Milo, Milo Centre, and North Starkey, to Dundee.
From Perry, by Perry Centre, Warsaw, East Orangeville, Orangeville, Johnsonburg, Sheldon, Strykersville, Wales, and Wales Centre, to East Aurora.
From Pike, by Hume, to Fillmore.
From Piermont, by Nyack, Nyack Turnpike, Clarkstown, and Haverstraw, to North Haverstraw.
From Plattsburg, by West Plattsburg, Cadysville, and Saranac, to Bedford.
From Pleasantville, by Sing Sing, Cortlandtown, and Croton Landings, to Peekskill.
From Portageville, by Wiscoy, Mill's Mills, Hume, Fillmore, and East Cananda, to Cananda.
From Portageville, by East Roy, Pike, Eagle, Village, China, Sardinia, West Yorkshires, Yorkshire, Springville, West Concord, and Collins Centre, to Gowanda.
From Port Byron, by Conquest, Victory, Martville, Sterling, North Sterling, and South West Oswego, to Oswego.
From Port Henry, by Chimney Point, (Vt.), to Bridport.
From Potsdam, by East Pierpont, Colton, Pierpont, and Cray's Mills, to Canton.
From Potsdam Station, by Norfolk, and Raymondsville, to Massena.
From Pottersville, by Tannersville, to Minerva.
From Poughkeepsie, by La Grangeville, Crouse's Store, Pleasant Bridge, and Waisettown, to South Dover.
From Poughkeepsie, by Manchester Bridge, Sprout Creek, Arthursburg, Beckman, and Pongau, to Pawlings.
From Poughkeepsie, by New Hackensack, Fishkill Plain, Adriance, Stormville, and Pecksville, to Patterson.
From Poughkeepsie, by Pleasant Valley, Washington Hollow, Hart's Village, Mabetsville, Lithgow, Amenia, Leedsville, and Amenia Union, to South Amenia.
From Poughkeepsie, by Freedom Plains, Verbank, and Chesnut Bridge, to Clove.
From Poughkeepsie, by Crum Elbow, Pleasant Plains, Clinton Hollow, Schultsville, Bull's Head, and Milan, to Rock City.
From Poughkeepsie, by New Paltz Landing, Loyd, New Paltz, Libertyville, Tuthill, Bruynswick, Redridge, Crawford, Ulsterville, and Burlington, to Bloomingburg.
From Poughkeepsie, to Albany.
From Poughkeepsie, by Salt Point, Hibernia, Stanfordsville, Rangall, Attlebury, Pine Plains, and Gallatinville, to Ancram.
From Prattsville, by West Lexington, to Griffin's Corners.
From Poughkeepsie, by Hyde Park, Stratsburg, Rhinebeck, Monterey, Red Hook, Upper Red Hook, Clermont, Livingston, and Millburn, to Hudson.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1855.

Honor to Lewis Cass!

In the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of that State instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or existence of slavery in any of the territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska; and to introduce without delay, a bill for the latter purpose; and also to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in reference to these instructions substantially as follows: "He said, that when some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegates in Congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, he said he should resign when called upon to act. The Legislature, however, repealed these instructions, and therefore he did not resign. He should now neither follow these instructions nor resign, and he proceeded at some length to state his reasons.

He said—The Democratic party has lost the ascendancy in Michigan. These resolutions result from the action of the new party there. I am now instructed to vote to deprive American citizens in the territories of the power to regulate their relations between master and servant; and to vote for the repeal of the fugitive slave act which was passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the constitution. I shall neither obey those instructions nor resign my seat. If a political party whenever or by whatever combinations it attains power, can compel its opponents holding legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency or resign their positions, it would radically affect the organization of the Senate, and be incompatible with its office as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the States. The Senate would lose every characteristic of permanence as the power was transferred from one power to another. This would operate against the Democratic party, for their opponents do not recognize the right to instruct.

The intolerant proscription which is advocated by the new party, would exclude from political confidence the first General who fell at the head of an organized American army at Quebec, because he was born across the Atlantic, and the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence because he was a Catholic. The adoption of either measure recommended by the Legislature of Michigan, would be a signal for breaking up this government and the dissolution of this confederacy. There are many honest men who scout all idea of danger and are prepared to sacrifice the structure of freedom to one overpowering impulse.

I shall remain in the position I am until the end of my term, unless the democracy of Michigan shall require me to act against my convictions of duty. What I fear, above all things, is that the people may be struck with judicial blindness, with which nations are punished for national offences, and thus add to the melancholy list of the people who had not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them.

Mr. Stuart said "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When the proper time comes I shall be prepared to act. Until then, I think it is unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks upon the subject. The resolutions were then laid on the table."

The "Democratic party has lost the ascendancy in Michigan"—the "new party" of Know-Nothings has come into power, and the result is this display of the most deadly hostility to the rights of the slave-holding States. Mark the words of the venerable Cass—he cannot be mistaken—he knows what he says to be true. What say Southern men to these facts? What say those Democrats who may have been induced to join the "new party" to which Gen. Cass refers?

Destructive Fires.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Twenty-six business houses at Grenada, Miss., have been burnt, involving a loss of \$163,000, on which there is an insurance of only \$40,000.

A fire at Troy, Miss., on the 8th consumed 3,000 bales of Cotton.

SHARP REBUKE.—"I never go to church," said a country tradesman to his parish clergyman, "I always spend Sunday in settling accounts." The minister immediately replied, "You will find, sir, that the day of Judgment will be spent in the same manner."

CRITICAL SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Monday last, Dr. Kimball, of this city, removed from the abdomen of a lady in Lenox, an ovarian tumor, weighing forty-five pounds. She is now in a comfortable condition with a fair prospect of recovery.—*Lowell Courier.*

A couple of foot pads, on Tuesday last, stopped a gentleman on his way to Texas, on the Lowndes road, near Montgomery, Ala., and made him stand and deliver \$1000. The scamps had not been arrested at the last accounts.

NEW ENGLAND RUM FOR SERASTOPOL.—The Middlesex (Mass.) Journal says: "We learn from good authority that Trull Brothers, distillers, are now engaged in filling orders for this 'native juice' to go to the Crimea. They get 35 cents per gallon, and boast of making twelve hundred dollars a week. Think of that in these hard times!"

Healthy Women and Early Marriages.

The following remarks by Dr. Fitch, in a lecture a short time since, contains some very useful truths and suggestions. Speaking of the hereditary causes of consumption, the Doctor remarked—

I believe it to be utterly impossible to find a perfectly healthy child born of delicate, sickly parents. The unsound constitution of the parents is usually transmitted with increased intensity to the offspring, and no character of morbid predisposition is more surely and more unfailingly transmitted than is predisposition to pulmonary consumption. When we consider the influence that the mother's health must exert on the health of her children, it is strange that so little attention should be paid to the physical education of girls. Why, from the hour of her birth, is a female child to be subjected to one eternal imprisonment? Why is she to be cooped up within doors, confined to patch work and nursing her doll, and taught to consider it quite unlady like to move faster than the dignified gait of some animated dawg. Turn your girls out of doors, let them play at ball and trundle the hoop, and laugh and shout as much as they please, they will be finer ladies for it at thirty, even if not quite so graceful at fifteen. By the laws of Lycurgus, the wise and immortal law giver of the Spartan Republic, the most especial attention was paid to the physical education of woman, and no delicate, sickly woman on any account was allowed to marry. Supposing a provision like this was carried into effect here! what an array of unmarried ladies we should very soon see!

If a young man wants to choose a wife, let him invite the lady he has in view, to take a walk, a very long one, and when he comes back, if he finds his companion obliged to go to bed with a headache, let him look some where else for a wife, unless he is fond of paying Doctor's bills.

Speaking of early marriages, the Doctor remarked:

In this country very few ladies are fit either physically or mentally for mothers before they reach the age of twenty one, twenty two, or twenty three, but so precocious are our ladies, that if they happen to pass twenty without having made definite arrangements, they begin to consider themselves old maids, and before a school girl is fairly out of short dresses and pantalettes, she is looking up a beau.

Among the ancient Germans, than whom a finer race of men, physically, perhaps never existed, it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty, and were this law to be enacted and rigorously enforced among us, the amount of suffering, the actual amount of human life that would be saved thereby, is past all computation.

How to Deal with Some People.

Some of the letters from Europe by the Pacific describe an incident which recently occurred in Italy. It seems that an indolent American—young of course, and perhaps "green"—while sitting within a *cave* at Leghorn, got into conversation with a knot of Austrian soldiers, during which he talked much—with doubtless no little "brag"—concerning the superiority of American republicanism to any other political ism; in which he contrasted the freedom of a citizen of his own country with that of an Austrian subject. Either by information of the soldiers or one of the spies which now help to keep the Austrian provinces in Italy quiet, the Yankee man was arrested next day and cast into prison. He was thence carried to a court martial—before which usually there are short work and little chance for a long shrift. The charge was that he had attempted to seduce the soldiers of the Austrian Emperor. If the soldiers had been of the fair sex the charge would have been reasonable. The upshot of the matter was that the Yankee was sentenced to be shot. What occurred afterwards we describe as follows, in the words of our authorities:

"The American Consul at Leghorn, hearing of the affair, promptly interfered to obtain a stay of proceedings, but for a time all his remonstrances were made in vain. He continued urging his plea till at last the military commander asked, 'what end the Consul had in view in demanding a stay of proceedings?' The Consul replied that he anticipated the arrival of Commodore Stringham and Captain Ingraham, with their vessels, in a day or two, and he would be glad to have those officers present at the execution. The commander changed countenance, and dismissed the Consul saying he would think of it.

"The Consul was astonished the next morning to see the young man entering his office at liberty. He had been discharged from prison with a reprimand and a notice to leave the Austrian dominions, given by the commandant in person, who was at pains to impress on him at the same time that his liberation was not in any respect due to the threats about the visit of the American fleet, but to a consideration of 'his extreme youth and consequent indiscretion.'"

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Mississippi, at its late session, appropriated \$500 for relief to the poor of Philadelphia.

The pompous epitaph of a close-fisted citizen closed with the following passage of Scripture: "He that giveth to the poor leudeth to the Lord."

"Dat may be so," soliloquized Sambo, "but when that man died, de Lord didn't owe 'im a red cent!"

A NOVEL TEAM.—An ice dealer in Chicago, Illinois, drives two elks in harness. They obey the bit well, and step along carefully, but appear bewildered by the strange sights and sounds around them.

Behind the Veil.

The secret of man's life disclosed
Would cause him strange confusion,
Should God the cloud of fear remove,
Or veil of sweet illusion.

No maiden sees aright her faults
Or merits of her lover;
No sick man guesses if 'twere best
To die, or to recover.

The miser dreams not that his wealth
Is dead as soon as buried;
Nor knows the bard who sings away
Life's treasure, real and varied.

The tree-root lies too deep for sight,
The well-source for our plummet,
And heavenward fount and palm defy
Our scanning of their summit.

Whether a present grief ye weep,
Or yet untasted blisses,
Look for the balm that comes with tears,
The bane that lurks in kisses.

We may reap dear delight from wrongs,
Regret from things most pleasant;
Foes may confess us when we're gone,
And friends deny us present.

And that high suffering which we dread
A higher joy discloses;
Men saw the thorns on Jesus' brow,
But angels saw the roses.

Trying to Please Everybody.

OR, THE MILLER AND HIS ASS.

A miller and his son were driving their ass to a neighboring fair to sell him. They had not gone far when they met with a troop of rude girls returning from the town, talking and laughing.

"Look there!" cried one of them, "did you ever see such fools, to be trudging along the road on foot, when they might be riding!"

The old man, hearing this, quietly bade his son get on the ass, and walked along merrily by the side of him. Presently they came up to a group of old men in earnest debate.

"There!" said one of them, "it proves what I was a-saying. What respect is shown to old age in these days? Do you see that idle young rogue riding, while his old father has to walk? Get down, you scape grace! and let the old man rest his weary limbs."

Upon this the father made his son dismount, and got up himself. In this manner they had not proceeded far when they met a company of women and children.

"Why, you lazy old fellow!" cried several tongues at once, "how can you ride upon the beast, while that poor little lad can hardly keep pace by the side of you?"

The good natured miller stood corrected, and immediately took up his son behind him. They had now almost reached the town.

"Pray, honest friend," said a townsman, "is that ass your own?"

"Yes," says the old man.

"Oh! one would not have thought so, by the way you load him. You two fellows are better able to carry the poor beast than he you!"

"Any thing to please you," said the old man; "we can but try." So, alighting with his son, they tied the ass's legs together, and by the help of a pole, endeavored to carry him on their shoulders over a bridge that led to the town. This was so entertaining a sight that the people ran out in crowds to laugh at it, till the ass, not liking the noise nor his situation, kicked assunder the cords that bound him, and tumbling off the pole, fell into the river.

Upon this, the old man, vexed and ashamed, made the best of his way home again—convinced that by endeavoring to please everybody, he had pleased nobody, and lost his ass into the bargain.

A SUBLIME BRIDAL—MARRIAGE OF THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.—We copy the following from the New York Evening Mirror:

"Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptials ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus; the banners are already published; and the bridal party will leave this city on Monday next, February 5, to perform the august ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union; but as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus the golden products of our Pacific borders and the incalculable treasures of the distant Orient are destined to flow in unremitting streams.

"The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe, we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could have overcome. The swamps, mountains, and miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary 'there is no such word as fail.' The engineers of England and France pronounced the project utterly impracticable. To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Aspinwall, Chauncey, Coit, Whitworth, and others, the world is indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND—this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity, and so fraught with interests co-extensive with the whole earth, may well command the admiration of the world, and deserves to be fitly inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as witnesses of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such an Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a world-ringing burst of eloquence that makes one deplore afresh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.

The Michigan legislature has passed a general rail road law.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 22, 1855.

There will be a public meeting at the Court House on Wednesday evening, 21st instant. Be on hand.

THE LEGISLATURE

Probably adjourned last Saturday. A resolution had passed to adjourn on Friday, but was rescinded.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Wilmington, and Bank of Clarendon, the latter to be located in Fayetteville, have all been chartered. The capital stock of the Bank of Charlotte and that of the Commercial Bank have also been authorized to be largely increased.

The session has been a protracted and laborious one, and we may add, has, in our opinion, done more for the advancement of North Carolina, than all the Legislatures put together which have met during the past twenty years.

Dr. Yancey, of Madison, passed through our town a day or two since, on his way home. The Doctor looks to be in fine health. He has made a faithful representative, and will doubtless receive, as he deserves, a warm reception from his generous constituency.

We sincerely regret to learn that the Rev. John M. Carlisle has resigned the Presidency of the Holston Conference Female College, his resignation to take effect at the close of the present session. Mr. Carlisle has shown himself equal to the arduous and responsible duties of his position—is deservedly popular with all classes, not only as a Teacher, but also as a high minded christian gentleman. The Institution has prospered under his management, and the selection of his successor is a delicate and responsible duty.

A rather spiky affair took place in the House of Commons a few days since between Messrs. Baxter and McKesson, during the discussion on the Bank question.

We regret to learn that the Hon. D. S. Reid has been suddenly called home, on account of the severe illness of his wife.

The Weldon Herald nominates David A. Barnes, whig, of Northampton, as a candidate for Congress, in the District at present represented by the Hon. H. M. Shaw.

The U. S. House of Representatives, by a vote of 123 to 65, has conferred upon Gen. Scott the title of Lieutenant General.

What, says the Mississippian, do our Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian friends, who have been inclined to encourage the Know Nothings, think of their nominating John Moore, the Universalist preacher, for Governor of New Hampshire? If we are not mistaken, most of them think as badly of Universalism as Catholicism.

LIBERAL REQUESTS.—We learn from the Salisbury Banner that Mr. Maxwell Chambers, lately deceased, willed to Davidson College, N. C., the munificent sum of three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. C. has always been a warm friend of the above institution, and has heretofore done much for it, having endowed a professorship to be designated by his name.

He also left \$30,000 to the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury.

It has been predicted that in 1870 the population of Illinois will amount to upwards of 4,000,000 and that Chicago will have 300,000 inhabitants.

The Whig, abolition, Know Nothing House of Delegates of New York, in session at Albany, granted on the 9th instant, the use of their hall to Frederick Douglass, free negro, to make an abolition harangue! The New York Herald says the request for the use of the hall was unanimously granted.—Was there no Know Nothings—no member of the "new national party" to raise his voice against it?

A paper states that as many as 5000 persons are carried off annually by Consumption in New York city.

The Boston Transcript says the coldest spot yet heard from is West Randolph, Vt., where the mercury has indicated the extreme cold of 45 deg. below zero. Spirit thermometers are used in that region, as mercury becomes solid at 40 deg. below zero in Fahrenheit's scale.

THE SPANISH MISSION.—Hon. Jno. C. Breckenridge, lately appointed Minister to Spain, has declined the appointment, and the Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, has been appointed in his stead.

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

Last week we gave some cheering words of encouragement from the *Spartan*, in reference to the French Broad Road. This week we give some from other sources. The Newberry Sentinel, speaking of our Road, in a recent issue, says:

"The Greenville and Columbia, the Laurens, and the Spartanburg Roads, might connect with it, and thus it would greatly advance the profits of these roads and be of immense benefit to the Stockholders."

The *Spartan* says—
"A Senator, who was a warm supporter of the Blue Ridge appropriation, has promptly declared (as we have been informed) his readiness to vote for liberal State aid to the French Broad Road."

The Anderson Gazette says—
We are glad to see, that the Legislature of North Carolina, has granted a charter for the above mentioned Railroad. The debate on the Bill was obstinate and protracted, extending through five days—it passed the House by a vote of 68 to 27, and we understand will pass the Senate. This charter provides for the continuation of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, "via Hendersonville and Asheville to Paint Rock, where it will connect with the Kentucky Road, passing through the Cumberland Gap." We are pleased to see the old project of 1836 revived, and under circumstances, which we hope will guarantee its early completion. 'Tis true, the master spirits of '36 are gone—Hayne and Bland are no more, but the men of 1855, will no doubt prove themselves adequate to the task. We are favorable to this project for several reasons—1st. It will develop the resources of a very wealthy region in our State. 2d. It will tap the commerce of an extensive and fertile section of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky, which lies above the reach of the Rabun Gap Railroad. 3d. Because we wish to see more railroads, extended beyond the borders of our State, and connecting with Roads in other States which will act as feeders to our own.

We advocated the Rabun Gap project, and for the same reason will advocate the French Broad enterprise—because, it will pour into our commercial emporium, Charleston, a tide of commerce which she could not obtain otherwise—because, it will benefit Spartanburg, Union, Fairfield, Columbia and Charleston, and to that extent, will benefit indirectly the whole State, and because, we wish as many inlets and outlets to the State, as we can get. We congratulate our Spartanburg and Union friends, upon the bright prospects before them, and our hope is, that their project may be carried out. We are universally in favor of constructing railroads—an internal improvement man out and out; and whenever our Spartanburg friends come before the Legislature, with the proper surveys and estimates, and such subscription from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, as will render its construction reasonably certain, then I say give them an ample appropriation. South Carolina will then be bound by duty and precedent to give the Road a helping hand. So far as the people of Pendleton District are concerned, we feel satisfied that they will not oppose an appropriation to the French Broad Road.

The Southern Whig Know Nothing newspapers are laboring hard to make it appear that Seward is opposed to the new party. They proclaim that his re-election to the Senate was opposed by the Know Nothing members of the New York Legislature. Wonderful discovery! reserved for the southern wing of the crusaders! The papers, of all parties, near the "seat of war," do not regard the matter in that light. For instance, the Philadelphia North American, a leading whig paper, says—

"When the course of events developed the fact that the American movement in New York State was being perverted to the purposes of a single faction, the whole of Mr. Seward's friends, both in and out of the legislature, left the order, and formed a new one of their own. The extent of the mischief done by this did not become known to the other party until the whig legislative caucus was held, at which Mr. Seward received almost a unanimous vote. The election of Mr. Seward to the Senate was a natural consequence of these events. The thirty seven American (Know Nothing) members who voted for him are terribly anatomized by the know nothing journals of New York; but as it seems to have been a game of deception all round, the public generally will feel but little sympathy with either party."

So "the American movement in New York State" has "been perverted to the purposes of a single faction"—the advancement of the Abolition party! And "thirty seven" Know Nothings voted for Seward, did they! He is very objectionable to them, of course, or they would not have voted for him!

BROWNLOW'S WHIG has passed into the hands of Mr. E. B. P. Kinsloe, of Philadelphia. Dr. Brownlow will still remain in the editorial chair.

A YANKEE GIANTNESS.—The Portland (Me.) Argus says that there is a woman named Silva Hardy, a native of Wilton, in that State, who is seven feet six inches in height, weighs three hundred and thirty pounds, is nearly thirty years of age, and is still growing.

Col. William Sloan, of Casher's Valley, in this State, gathered the last season five hundred and ten bushels of corn from seventeen acres of land.

The meaning of Iowa is "Here is the place," and was given by the Indians, who, having been driven from Illinois and Wisconsin, beyond the Mississippi, thought that they had found a place where they could live unmolested.

In the House of Representatives a resolution has been passed granting the benefits of bounty land warrants to the Choctaw Indians who served in the army during the war.

How Very Consistent!

Our readers will recollect that a great hue and cry was raised against Gen. Pierce in 1852, by the Whig press, because, as was alleged, he had made no effort to blot from the constitution of New Hampshire a clause forbidding Roman Catholics holding certain offices in that State. With the upholding of this religious test the whig editors and whig stump orators sought to connect the democratic nominee. The injustice of any such exclusion of Catholics formed the staple of most of the whig speeches and most of the whig editorials in the presidential campaign of 1852. How ardently and eloquently did that party then advocate the great and glorious doctrine of civil and religious liberty for all! What homilies upon the iniquitous character of this political proscription for religious opinions—this discrimination against Catholics—were to be found in the whig paper then published in this town, as well as in the whig papers generally! Take up the files of any whig paper from June to November, 1852, and you will observe in them innumerable articles against the proscription of Catholics from office in New Hampshire, and attacks upon the democratic party and its candidate for countenancing the injustice.

Now nearly all the whig papers, and nine tenths of the party that declared against any political disabilities being placed upon Catholics in New Hampshire, are anxious to extend the provisions of her constitution to all the States, and are connected with secret societies having that end in view. What a new light has suddenly broke in upon the vision of whiggery within two seasons! Those who were against Catholic exclusion from office in 1852 are the Know Nothings of 1855—astounding to relate. But this is only an exposure of one branch of the glaring dishonesty and shameless conduct of the whig leaders. In 1852 the whig party was in favor of the present naturalization laws, with an amendment proposed by their presidential candidate that would have made those laws still more liberal to the foreign immigrant. Now they are in favor of repealing or extending them to the term of twenty one years. It is evident, if there is any danger to be apprehended to our institutions from extending the right of suffrage to those not born on the soil, it was just as apparent in 1852 as in 1855, nothing having occurred since to alter, in the least, the complexion of the question. Yet the whig party did not see it then, being singularly blind at that time to an evil which they now pretend has existed for a long period.

The great mass of the whigs who now compose the Know Nothing secret councils, in 1852 were the staunch supporters of Gen. Scott, the man who was so enraptured with the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent." To court and honeyfuggle the foreigners was then all right in the estimation of these precious whig patriots, and they made love to them in the most ardent manner. Now they are sworn enemies, and would proscribe and politically disfranchise them.—The truth is, as an organization the Whig-Know Nothing party is utterly devoid of principle, and will take any tack and do any thing that it thinks will beat the Democratic party. What it professes one year it will denounce the next, paying no more attention to honesty or consistency than if those words were not to be found in the English language.

MORGAN FOUND.—The Masonic Mirror publishes a rather curious story, to the effect that Morgan, who it was alleged was murdered by the Free Masons for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna, in Turkey; that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language. The authority given for this report is one Joseph A. Bloom. According to the Mirror, this man Bloom met Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures. It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship Mervine, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to the firm of Langdon & Co. The captain's name of the Mervine was Welch. It matters little now, perhaps, whether the story be true or false.

According to the last census, there are nearly 100,000 blacksmiths in the United States.

Another local Bank is about to go into operation at Knoxville, The Miner's and Manufacturer's Bank.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has withdrawn from the Methodist Church, assigning as a reason that his pastor was a Know Nothing.

The weather is excessively cold at the North, and the whole country covered with snow. The mercury has been as low as forty degrees below zero.

The Charlotte Company have ordered the light iron on the road to be taken up, and heavy iron to be placed in its stead.

DISTRESS IN KANSAS.—A letter from Kansas complains that there is not a milliner in the whole Territory; some are wanted immediately.

A Dutchman thus describes the New Yorkers: "Fine pebbles; dey go about der streets all day cheating each oder, and dey call dat pizzeness."

Highly Important from Havana.

By the steamship *Isabel*, just arrived from Havana, at the port of Charleston, the papers of that city have been placed in possession of highly important news from Havana.

A friend, who came passenger on the *Isabel*, says the *Courier*, informs us that a plot had been formed to assassinate, at the Opera, the Captain General and other officials. The gas was to have been extinguished and the work of death commenced. A traitor, however, betrayed his comrades, and on the 8th inst., Don Ramon Pinto, an intimate friend of General Concha, and thirty-five influential citizens were arrested. On the following day forty others were arrested, among them it is said, the famous Marti, of the Opera House, and Echeverri, manager of the Railroad. The Governor of Matanzas and Senor Almeda, a rich and well known planter of Trinidad, have also, it is said, been imprisoned. Fears of invasion are entertained, and the Government is arming every one they can—even the galley slaves.

Late European News.



ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Halifax, Feb. 14.

The steamer *Asia* has arrived here with Liverpool dates of February 3d.

The news was not considered favorable for a speedy peace.

New complications had arisen among the German Powers.

The English Ministry had resigned, and the Earl of Derby, had been unable to form a new Ministry. Lords, Palmerston, Russell and Lansdowne were all spoken of for Premier. The anxiety on the subject was great.

Prussia had gained a triumph over Austria in the German Diet, a proposition of the former to prevent the mobilization of the Germanic army having been carried.

England loans £1,000,000 to Sardinia.

The Prussian army has been placed on a war footing.

Prussia has refused to give a free passage to French troops through her territories.

A French force of eighty thousand men will advance to guard the Austrian frontier.

The Greek difficulty had been arranged.

Mr. Soule was reported to be severely ill.

The Horrors of the War.

Sufferings before Sebastopol.

Think what a tent must be pitched, as it were, at the bottom of a marsh, into which some twelve or fourteen miserable creatures, drenched to the skin, have to creep for shelter after twelve hours of vigils in a trench like a canal, and then reflect what a state the poor fellows must be in at the end of a night and day spent in such shelter, huddled together without any change of clothing, and lying packed up as close as they can stow in saturated blankets.

The huts are on board ships in the harbor of Balaklava, and are likely to stay there.—Some of these huts, of which we have heard so much, I have seen floating about the beach; others have been landed, and now and then I have met a wretched pony, knee deep in mud, struggling on beneath the weight of two thin deal planks, a small portion of one of these huts, which would be most probably converted into firewood after lying for some time in the camp, or be turned into stabling for officers' horses, where enough of *disjecta membra* had been collected.

It is an actual truth that our force is deprived day by day of the services of about 1000 men in every 24 hours. There are 3500 sick men in camp unfit for duty, and there are between 7000 and 8000 men sick, wounded, and convalescent in the hospitals on the Bosphorus. About 300 of the Guards have died since the battle of Inkermann.—The 63d Regiment, which came out upwards of 900 strong, is reduced to 240 fit for duty.

The 46th Regiment is reduced to about the same strength. The horses of the cavalry and field artillery have been used to bring up stores and do fatigue work of all kinds until they are perfectly useless. We have neither cavalry nor field artillery at this moment really efficient. The men are therefore employed to bring up on their shoulders the shot and shell for the batteries, as well as their own rum and other provisions, and their wood, and this from distances of seven to ten miles, through a country knee-deep in some places in mud. Of course they knock up by hundreds and go to the field hospitals, and there they get from bad to worse, and, instead of recovering their strength in two or three days, they are carried down by the French to Balaklava, where those that do not die remain until transport can be procured to remove them to Constantinople.

Russia.

A letter, purporting to proceed from St. Petersburg, dated the 10th, says that for some time past numerous relays are posted at intervals of four leagues from Odessa to Sebastopol, for the purpose of conveying, as soon as the snow is frozen over, reinforcements to the amount of 40,000 men for the Russian army. It is expected that the Russians will have, by the 15th of February an army of 160,000 men in the Crimea.

At St. Petersburg complaints are heard against Prince Menschikoff, who strange to say, is accused by the imperial circle, and even by the people, of excessive prudence. The people are beginning to get clamorous against the Prince, and discontented even with the Czar, who, they think, has already made far too many concessions, and to more they will not listen. Osten-Sacken is again spoken of as likely to obtain the command, in the event of Menschikoff's removal, with General Liprandi for his second. In case of a change, it is not certain whether the prince will be summoned to St. Petersburg, or be left in the Crimea to defend the city during the assault, while Osten-Sacken commands the army in the field. The letters repeat the assurance that the feeling of the population of St. Petersburg is decidedly for war.

It is said that the family of the late Judge Story have received \$150,000 for copyrights of the various works of the Judge. That's rewarding genius, is't it?

The man who was "beat on matrimony" has straightened up.

Latest from the Frozen Train.

Great Suffering and Privation—Distress of Passengers.

We conversed this morning with a gentleman, a citizen of St. Louis, who came down last night from Springfield, and who gave us some information of the condition of affairs on the railroads. Our informant left Bloomington last Sunday, and by dint of severe labor, in which all the passengers toiled heartily and laboriously, the train succeeded in making its way through. At one drift the snow was so deep that it overtopped the cars, they had to root their way through, completely hid from view, and enveloped in bleak shroud. To aid the engine, the passengers turned out, and having a lot of shovels prepared for an emergency, worked for several hours in throwing the snow off the track.—The intensity of the cold may be imagined when it is stated that the thermometer indicated thirty degrees below zero.

Twenty-seven miles beyond Bloomington a train of cars was frozen up in a drift, not able either to proceed or retreat, in consequence of a lack of fuel. The cars were filled with passengers, many of whom are women and children, and their sufferings may be conceived when we state that they had not three cars to pieces for fuel. While our informant was at Bloomington, an effort was made to reach the sufferers. Sleighs were started off to the spot, but after a day of weary labor, in which the horses were broken down and exhausted, they returned to Bloomington, having gone only twelve miles. The great depth of the snow, the difficulty of getting through the huge drifts, lying at frequent intervals along prairies, the terrific force of the wind, which filled the air with whirling snow, and the almost insufferable severity of the cold—made the attempt to reach the cars with sleighs, a hopeless and futile task. So much for the suffering on the Chicago and Mississippi Road.

On the Illinois central, affairs are worse still. A train is frozen up near Decatur, and the wretched passengers suffer, not only for lack of fuel but for want of food, and shivering to relate were compelled by the bitter necessities of their condition to eat dogs to keep from starving. This fact is reliably stated in the Bloomington and Springfield papers, and is further confirmed, says our informant, by the testimony of individuals in Bloomington. Indeed it was a subject of conversation in that city. We can imagine how deplorable must be the situations of persons, and to what extremities they are reduced, when they have no other alternative than to eat dog-flesh to drive off the demon of starvation.

Mr. Morgan, nephew of the superintendent of the Chicago and Mississippi road, had both his legs frozen, and it is feared that many others have suffered similar calamities.—A like condition of things prevails on the Rock Island Railroad, though no detailed accounts from there have reached us. Gov. Murteson has sent despatches to Bloomington to have the track cleared, that the train might come through at any expense. It was supposed yesterday in Springfield, that a sufficient number of the absent Legislators would get in to day, to constitute a quorum in both houses.

We doubt very much if the tracks will be entirely cleared for several days longer, unless human efforts are aided by the melting influence of the sun. There are business men of St. Louis at Bloomington, anxious to get on to New York, and others at Chicago, who are anxious to return home. By the last accounts from the West, the roads which had been obstructed so long, have been reopened.—*St. Louis Intelligencer*, Feb. 3.

NOVEL LAW SUIT.—A somewhat romantic suit at law has just been terminated in Franklin county. It seems that one John Lescher became pierced with the arrow of Cupid, and, wishing to heal the wound by lawful wedlock, he made proposals to the object of his affections, which, it seems, she received favorably; but the father, Mr. Jacob Wyant, being a prudent man of much foresight, required the said John Lescher to enter into bonds of five hundred dollars, conditioned that the said John Lescher should live with his wife and treat her as a kind and affectionate husband should do; but the parties, after living together some months, separated, and this suit was brought to recover the amount of the bond. The case was first tried at the last April term of the Franklin court, when Judge Kimmel decided the bond to be invalid. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and it was decided that the bond "was good and valid, and in accordance with the law." The case therefore, came up again in the Franklin county court, when the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$979 76.—The result of this suit may give a valuable suggestion to anxious fathers whose daughters are sought as partners at the altar, and an imitation of Mr. Wyant's forethought would show a prudent concern for their daughters' welfare.—*Carlisle (Pa.) Democrat*, Jan. 11.

WOOLING MORMON WIVES.—The Mormon editor of the *Deseret News* thus tells the good people of Christendom how strangers can become ingratiated:

"If a gentleman wishes to associate with our females, let him repent and be baptized for the remission of his sins. But this alone will not insure his success, for many have submitted themselves to the ordinance of baptism and have added damnation to themselves by hypocritically bowing to certain rights and ceremonies with motives other than to glorify God and save themselves from this untoward generation. Let these gentlemen go forth and preach the gospel to the nations, like the Mormon Elders, without 'purse or scrip.' Let them be mobbed, tarred and feathered, and whipped a few times for Christ's sake, not for their own follies; and return after a few years' labors, clear in conscience, pure in heart, and unpolluted from the world. If they can do these things, and endure, they may begin to associate with our females, and seek among them a companion and partner for the life that now is, and for that which is to come."

This opens a field for enterprising young men, not to be found in every part of the world. If the Mormon ladies insist upon such demonstrations of love and purity, it is no wonder that polygamy is a part of their religion, for their "true lovers" must of necessity be scarce, unless these ladies are far more attractive than those of other denominations.

The man who was "beat on matrimony" has straightened up.

Another Slice of Mexico.

Santa Anna, wanting money very badly, it is said, is willing to dispose of another slice of Mexico to the United States on the same terms as he obtained for the Mesilla Valley. Sonora, it is well known, is held by the Mexican government by a very doubtful tenure. Filibusterism, French and American, has made several attempts upon that valuable province, and though so far it has failed, it is quite evident it was more from the weakness and want of means of the adventurers than from any strength the government of Mexico possessed to prevent them accomplishing their object. The Californians are looking with a covetous eye to Sonora. It has valuable mines, is just the country for stock farming, and sugar and cotton can be raised in it with advantage. In its present state these advantages are lost. The wild Apache roaming where he pleases, prevents mining operations, and the absence of personal security and protection of property, which good government affords, allows but little development of the agricultural resources of the country. The possession of Sonora by the United States, would necessarily bring old California and Chihuahua in along with it, for the Mexicans could not long retain territory on both sides of States of the Union and adjoining them.

The necessity of protecting the inhabitants of these Southern States from the incursions of the Indians, who now roam at will, committing what excesses they please, unchecked by the government of Mexico, would demand the possession of those provinces to give security to our possession of the others. Thus, it is probable, that if this scheme of purchase meets with any favor, that the southern boundary line of the U. States will be nearly a straight line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific along the latitude of about 26 degrees, or as far down as the southernmost point of Texas.

"MAGNIFY YOUR OFFICE."—The business of a farmer is every where coming into favor as the first and noblest employment of man. In the Southern States new interest has been awakened, and the best talent of the country is engaged to illustrate the subject. Lately in North Carolina the Hon. Abraham W. Venable delivered an address before the Cumberland County Agricultural Society. On being called upon for a copy of his address, Mr. Venable declines, stating that it was an unwritten production, hastily prepared. In the conclusion of his letter he makes the following excellent suggestions:

"To every cultivator of the earth I would say, 'magnify your office.' The appreciation of this noble employment can never be high whilst those who are occupied in it consent to hold it as an obscure and humble calling. The farmer princes of the State ought to rule its destinies and control its counsels; and farming education is the first step to that great result. Speed the plough should be our banner cry, and the fields of our beloved State will respond by beauty and production."

GREAT COMET.—Mr. Robinet the celebrated Astronomer after a most laborious calculation, predicts that the great Comet, whose appearance caused the Emperor Charles V to abdicate will revisit us in August 1856, or within two years of 1856. This comet visits the Earth at intervals of near 300 years. It was seen in the years 104, 362, 682, 975; 1264 and 1552 and was each time remarkable for its most extraordinary brilliancy.

In 1848 it was expected and the great astronomer Sir John Herschel, was so much disappointed at its non-appearance that he hung craped on his Telescope. So dont be scared when the great luminary comes along lighting up the heavens with unwonted brilliancy. It will hardly be the forerunner of war, famine or pestilence, for we have and are just passing through them. More than likely it will herald the close of the Eastern war.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—General report gives out that on the 22d, and not far from Odessa, more than 360 foot soldiers and several Jewish carters perished in a snow storm. The causes of death were the want of adequate warm clothing, and the sudden set in of a frost; and it is also said that the wagons and teams had gone on before the men, who were thus left behind, and as the soldiers had on wet clothes from the previous rain, they froze into a crust of ice when the frost began. They looked about for a bridge but could not find any. The day after, groups of frozen dead bodies were found, and between 20 and 30 men lay in each heap.—*Eng. Paper*.

Be careful how you trust the Know Nothings of the North. Regard not their professions of friendship towards the South.—Judge them only by their deeds, and scan even their actions with the most cautious scrutiny. The Know Nothings have the entire mastery in the Legislature of Massachusetts; yet they have elected HENRY WILSON—a most foul-mouthed abolitionist, and a good hater of the South—as United States Senator. The Know Nothings in the N. Y. Legislature had it in their power to defeat, or at least to prevent, the election of Wm. H. SEWARD, to the United States Senate; yet he was triumphantly elected over all opposition; elected, too, by Know Nothing votes, traitors though they may be to their principles and apostates from the faith. JAMES POLLOCK, the recognized Know Nothing Governor of Pennsylvania; yet he is a bitter enemy of the South. The Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan have instructed Senators CASS and STUART to vote for the restoration of the odious Missouri restriction upon slavery, and especially for the exclusion of slavery from Kansas. In Illinois they have supplanted Senator SHIELDS with TRUMBULL. In Wisconsin they have elected DUNKER, and in Iowa HARLAN is their choice. [Carolina Times.]

ARNOLD'S SON.—Lieut. General James Robinson Arnold died at his residence, in Onslow square, London, on the 27th ultimo. It is said he was a gallant officer, second son of our Major General Arnold, (the traitor), and of Margaret, daughter of Edward Shippen, chief justice of Pennsylvania.

The locomotives, in passing through the neighborhood of Marion, Ohio, are obliged to blow their whistle till they get out of the woods, in order to keep the deer off the track.

The Hon. Dudley Mann is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Mason at Paris.

WASN'T I THERE, TOO!—At the recent election in the State of New York, a lad presented himself at the polls to claim the benefit of the elective franchise.

Feeling a deep interest in a favorite candidate, the father, who was evidently opposed to the boy's preference, stood at the ballot box and challenged his right to a vote, on the ground of his not being of age. The young man declared that he was twenty one years old; that he knew it, and that he insisted upon his right.

The father becoming indignant, and wishing, as the saying is, to "bluff him off," before the judges, said—

"Now, Bob, you stand up here and contradict me! Don't I know how old you are? Wasn't I there?"

"Thunderation! S'pose you was—wasn't I there, too?"

This settled the sire, and in went the son's vote.

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March. The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 15, 1855.

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey, to hold an election for a Brigadier General on the 6th of May next.

R. M. HENRY.

Major General.

Feb. 15, 1855.

Negroes to Hire.

I will hire five or six Negroes, consisting of men and women.

I will also sell two or three young Males, well broken to work. Persons wishing to hire or purchase such property are invited to call on me at Sulphur Springs, Buncombe County.

JAS. L. HENRY.

Feb. 15, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho, all ye naked and needy! call and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

State of North Carolina,

Yancey County.

In Equity—Bill Filed in Vacation.

James McKesson, Adm. of Samuel Fleming, dec'd.

vs.

James A. Wilson, Jesse Young and John Hensley.

It being known that James A. Wilson and Jesse Young are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court; Notice is hereby given to the said James A. Wilson and Jesse Young that they be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the County of Yancey for the County of Yancey in the State aforesaid, at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of complaint filed by the complainant, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 25th day of January, 1855.

Feb. 15, 1855—Pr's fee \$5.

Notice.

The Trustees of Holston Conference Female College are requested to meet at the County Clerk's Office, on Saturday the 17th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. A full and punctual attendance is desired, as important business will be brought forward.

J. M. CARLISLE.

President of the Board.

Asheville, Feb. 8th, 1855.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 7 to 7 1/2, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call.

J. M. BLAIR.

Feb. 8th, 1855.

NOTICE.

The Board of the Western Baptist Convention will meet on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in February, at Berea meeting house, Swannanoa, N. C. As business of importance will come before the Board, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

B. BRUCE, Secy.

Feb. 8, 1855.

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION.

THE committee appointed by the Asheville Division of the Sons of Temperance, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 22d February, feel highly gratified to announce, that the Rev. Dr. Chapman of this place has consented to deliver the Address.

The committee hope that Dr. Chapman's reputation as an eloquent and popular speaker, will be sufficient to ensure a large audience, and earnestly solicit the friends of Temperance, among whom they class all the ladies, the members of other Divisions, and their fellow citizens generally, to honor the speaker, and the Division, with their presence.

J. A. PATTON,
R. B. VANCE,
J. D. HYMAN,
P. W. ROBERTS.

Committee.

Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NELSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for Comforts, just received by the people's servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

A N D

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of **MEDICINE**, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tr

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Black-

smith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains,

&c., Sugar, Coffee and Mol-

lasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tr

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS

and CAPS, consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and

color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth,

and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tr

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copraes, and every

thing in the grocery department. A very superior

article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks,

for family use.

J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tr

CHEAP CASH STORE

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends

and the public generally to the fact that he is now

receiving and opening in the new brick store

house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently oc-

cupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most

elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased

within a few days, and the assortment made up

with special reference to the wants and tastes of

the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and he sold

them, if there is any efficiency in low prices.—

Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES.

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange

for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tr

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establish-

ment one door south of the Cape Fear Bank.

He returns his thanks for the liberal patron-

age he has received, and hopes as he is now

permanent, and determined to vie with any

establishment in the State, for FASHION and

WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the pa-

tronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tr

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF

TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE only house doing business in that city,

that actually had any experience in Receiving and

Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Car-

olina Railroad quitting the business in July last,

is still open for the Receiving and Forwarding of

all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery,

produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that

immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining

Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special

attention to the above branches, and the applica-

tion of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons in-

terested in MINING are invited to consult him

for information or instruction in regard to the

most recent and valuable methods of conducting

the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other

Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dis-

patch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a

reimbursement of \$5.00 for each Assay may be sent

to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by

the most speedy and accurate process at \$2.00

for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphy, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of mer-

chandise to Messrs. A. T. Sumner & Co. I am

desirous of closing my business as soon as possi-

ble; and now respectfully request all who are in-

debted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tr

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the

heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which

for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in

the South. They were bought for cash, and are

offered at prices which cannot fail to please every

customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and

when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean

what we say. We invite our old friends and cus-

tomers, and the public generally, to call and look

through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen

in this market—ranging from \$5 to \$10.—

Call and look at them, whether you buy or

not.

April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and

Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doo skins,

kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for

gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either

by note or book account, prior to the 1st of Janu-

ary, 1854, are requested to come forward and set-

tle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole

Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe

thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this

country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, gingham, alpacaes, prints,

plaid of every hue and color, muslins, mourning

muslins, laces of every color, barages, delains, silk

tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue lace

veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment;

worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, em-

broided under sleeves, chemisettes; white and

black laces, edgings, lace fringes, dress trimmings,

Henns, jackonets, Victoria laines. Bonnets—

Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers,

wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos,

alpacaes, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to

62 cents.

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sac-

cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small fig-

ured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid

flannels for children; at prices which need not fear

competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

2,000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Consisting of elephants, barking dogs, cats,

sheep, cows, lions, ducks, eagles, clowns, monkeys,

accordions, fire crackers, Roman candles, sky

rockets, crying babies, &c., just received, and for

sale at a trifle. Hurrah for the little 'uns and

Christmas!

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of

Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of

the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods

ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

Silks, berages, shawls, merinos, moulin de

laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths,

worsted goods of all descriptions

and prices. Prints, alpacaes,

shawls, a large & beau-

tiful assortment of em-

broideries, silk

and velvet

rib-b-

bon, hosi-

ery, gloves, bl'k

and colored cloths,

black & fancy cassimeres,

plush, silk, satin and Valencia

vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury &

opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, but-

tons, in fact everything that can be called for.

All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

am; Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p.m.
5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquitee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.
Leave Blairsville Tuesday at 1 p.m.; Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p.m.;
Leave Fort Hembree Monday at 7 a.m.;
Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m.;
Leave Aquone Monday at 1 p.m.;
Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p.m.;
Leave Fort Hembree Tuesday at 7 a.m.;
Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.
5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.
Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, _____, of _____, county of _____, State of _____, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. _____, from _____ to _____, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz. _____

for the annual sum of _____ dollars.
This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.
Dated _____

(Signed) _____

Form of a Guarantee.
The undersigned, residing at _____, State of _____, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. _____ be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.
Dated _____

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.
The undersigned, postmaster of _____, State of _____, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
Dated _____

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and no others:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro, Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned

in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, separately for different service; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "star bid."

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by mail, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, and to be determined by the department.

has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "star bids" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guaranteed, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either no mode or an inadequate mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantial in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate postoffices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.
THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs tri-weekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large Hack mounted on elliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through \$5. To Edgefield \$2.
Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, at Nicholas Hotel, Edgefield, at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.
Leaves Augusta 8 1-2 a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six.
January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call re blacksmiths, carpenters, wagoners, shoemakers and farmers, we can supply you with almost anything under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & McDOWELL April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL, Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally; ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,
1,000 Beaver Skins,
10,000 Coon "
10,000 Gray Fox "
10,000 Red Fox "
10,000 Black Fox "
10,000 Wild Cat "
20,000 Mink "
50,000 Otter "
50,000 Rabbit "
50,000 Muskrat "
Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy all kinds of fur.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationery,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are GIFT BOOKS, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of VALENTINES for young people—and for old bachelors and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the enlogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the very best Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards. Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold very cheap, and only for cash.

JOHN D. HYMAN.
November 30, 1854—3m

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Caldwell, Wilkes, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collects of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey, and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collects attended to in all the counties comprising the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30, 1854. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to \$5. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
S. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of Cork Soles,
from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of
J. M. BLAIR.
January 11, 1855.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.
Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound

for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M. HENRY, Maj. Gen.
Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, { A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at

S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 3, 1854

200—1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on good and fine work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but first rate work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Those Interested Will Read

This Notice.

We are under the passing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of CLOTHING, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neckties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods low, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co.'s main street.

October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing

Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *ditto*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms

and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus,

Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price, and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Brushes, Window Glass,

French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medicinal purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.